

## The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year.

THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO. OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

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We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of faith.

It is now said that the insignificant mortality of the Japanese in battle during the recent war was partly due to their wearing a quantity of floss silk under their outer clothing as a protection against the cold. It is said to have acted in many cases as a bullet proof shield.

There is still a difference between men and women. A petition has been presented to Speaker Gully of the House of Commons, from many members of Parliament, respectfully requesting that at future official receptions they may be excused from wearing the traditional "court dress" and be permitted to appear in the ordinary habiliments of respectable humanity.

The director of physical training in the teachers' college in New York calls attention to the fact that some West Point boys undertook to leave off suspenders and wear tight belts. They all became ill, and it was a long time before anyone discovered what was the matter. Then the physician ordered belts all off and suspenders all on, and the boys got well. And yet corsets are good for women.

Emperor Francis Joseph, who was made a Field Marshal in the Prussian army, in succession to the late Archduke Albrecht, has just received his Marshal's baton. It is of chased gold, inlaid with diamonds, rubies and other precious stones, between which are enamelled oak leaves on a red and white ground; at one end is the Prussian eagle with the imperial crown. The staff bears the inscription: "William the Second, King of Prussia, to his highly esteemed ally, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary."

The French Canadians in the eastern part of the State are improving, according to the Norwich Bulletin. There was ground for complaint against them when they came to New England to work through the summer and returned to Canada with their earnings in the fall, "but now," says the Bulletin, "they are making this country their home and in almost every village in eastern Connecticut the business signs bear evidence of the place the French Canadians occupy among us. They are bound together by mutual interests, but they can be counted as among the most active and most loyal of our adopted citizens."

A gigantic development of water-power has been begun at Minneapolis, dam below the falls at St. Anthony, to utilize the current now running to waste in the rapids. By this dam 10,000 horse power will be added to the city's industries, or just about one-half of that developed by the river. The improvement will also include a canal which will allow steamboat traffic to the foot of the falls, where it has been precluded by the swift current. The whole thing will cost about \$1,000,000, and is being done by the Pillsbury-Washburn-Bushnell syndicate. Minneapolis has also decided to spend \$175,000 on the erection of reservoir, so that the local outlook there is exceptionally good.

A wealthy religious man of Glasgow, Scotland, recently requested of the street car companies the privilege of printing Scripture texts on the back of the seats used by the workmen in the commission hours. But no sooner was the privilege extended to him than the car companies got in hot water. They were charged with discriminating against the workmen by assuming that they needed texts more than the people who used the cars at other hours of the day. They tried to explain the matter, but it was of no use. And to settle the difficulty they were obliged to print the Scripture texts as though they were paid advertisements. So now the texts are printed like this: Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden. Tr. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: To visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world. Adv."

The divisions of electric energy can be separated so that illumination without

heat may be obtained. This is the discovery of Dr. McFarlan Moore, an electrical engineer of Harrison, New Jersey, claims to have made. It is the secret of the fire-fly. He insists that he can make light without heat at no greater cost than that of the ordinary incandescent light. In his laboratory he employs the ordinary current of 110 volts, and from this he gets a light by which as good a negative is produced as by sunshine. By his system he does away with the ordinary hair-pin filament of the incandescent lamp and makes the whole surface of the glass bulb glow. He claims that the heat of the present incandescent system amounts to ninety-nine per cent. of the energy, and that as a very large part of this is saved by his discovery the cost of illumination is greatly reduced. The effect of the new light is said to be exceedingly brilliant.

It is said to be a direct result of the influence of the World's Fair that the citizens of Kansas City are about to vote on the question of park improvements. The wonderful development of the park idea in the Windy City impressed all visitors and sent people home with new conceptions of the possibilities of beauty in the streets, waterways and parks of their own cities. This was true at least of Kansas City visitors, and now they are planning to profit by the ideas gained there. Of the opportunities of this kind of improvement a local paper said: Kansas City can attain more beauty by the expenditure of one dollar than Chicago has attained by the expenditure of ten. Nature has given Kansas City trees and unequal elevation of surface. Engineers say that landscape gardening may be brought to greater perfection here than has been achieved in Chicago. The possible drives and boulevards in Kansas City would be more varied and along surfaces naturally more variegated than are found in flat Chicago. In the matter of flowers and tropical plants, they have at least two months more of exposure in Kansas City than they may have with the cold Lake Michigan winds. Everything in nature and in climate favors a beautiful Kansas City.

## JUDGE CABLE'S APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments made yesterday by Judge Cable of the City court give general satisfaction. The appointees are all Republicans. Mr. Charles B. Matthews, who will be City Attorney after June 4, has had ample experience in the duties of the office, having served for three years as Assistant City Attorney. He is alert, sagacious and resourceful, and can be depended on to do his full duty. He has made a conspicuously clean and honorable record as assistant, and his experience, faithfulness, integrity and efficiency will make him equally useful in his new place. Mr. Warren H. Bristol, who will take the place vacated by Mr. Matthews, is a man of approved character, sound judgment and good knowledge of the law. He is both capable and reliable, and will take pride in doing his duty well. Mr. James D. Dewell, Jr., the new assistant clerk, is one of the most promising of the young lawyers of this region. He is active in public affairs, and enjoys the respect and the confidence of the community. He will be a valuable addition to the working force of the court.

It is but just that a word should be said concerning the retiring officials who have been displaced by a turn of the political wheel. City Attorney Fox has been uniformly faithful, skillful and discreet in the performance of his duty. His record as City Attorney is flawless and may well be a matter of just pride to him and his many personal and political friends. Mr. York, the assistant clerk, has been an upright, accurate, reliable and courteous official. The relations of Mr. Fox and Mr. York with their associates in the court have been of the most pleasant character.

## ALIEN LANDLORDISM.

Attention is again directed to alien landownership in this country. The absorption of large bodies of land in this country by foreign syndicates and individuals has already become an evil of which some of the States very justly complain. It is estimated that 20,000,000 acres of American land are owned in England and Scotland alone, and besides this there is a Holland syndicate owning 5,000,000 and a German association owning 2,000,000, making 27,000,000 acres of land, the proceeds of which, whatever they may be, go to foreign countries. Most of these large holdings are located at the west, and many of them embrace the choicest grazing and agricultural lands in the country.

In Illinois an effort has been made to check this tendency by denying to non-resident aliens the right to inherit real estate, and the power of the State to make such restrictions has been established by the Supreme court of Illinois. In this case a land-owner left by will certain real estate to an alien residing in Ireland. The will was contested by his heirs, citizens of the United States, under the alien land act, and this contest was sustained. The case will be appealed to the Supreme court of the United States, which will decide as to the validity of these acts, not only in Illinois but in Iowa and other States where alien landownership is regarded as obnoxious to the State and the people.

## AN INTERESTING MOVEMENT.

The ministers of Massachusetts, under the lead of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, are about to make an interesting effort to better the religious condition of the State. The first thing done will be to secure somewhat accurate information concerning the "physical health, school education, and the chances, good or bad, for moral or virtuous life" in every family within the reach of the churches, all denominations included. Particularly this movement is directed towards the unchurched, the people who attend no religious services, and are in no way brought in direct connection with religious influences. The need of intelligent study of this problem is realized, and it is said that the conditions are most serious in the remote country villages. "But a small percentage of the people of our agricultural towns," says a prominent Massachusetts clergyman, "now have any connection with religious institutions. They seldom or never attend a religious meeting, unless it be a funeral. They are under no moral or religious instruction. They live outside of all visible influences of faith and worship. In many of our towns not ten per cent. of the nominal Protestant people are ever seen in the church at the Sunday worship. Some statistics taken in New Hampshire and Vermont show that people living a mile from the meeting-house seldom visit it, and of those two miles or more away not one in a hundred."

The cities, too, are said to have many families that are not directly under the influence of the churches, and the census plan is intended to collect reliable information of these, in order that some way of reaching them with non-sectarian religious instruction may be devised. In outline the plan suggested is that the ministers of a town should meet early in the year, and with a map of the town on which every house is mentioned should divide among themselves the responsibility for such house-to-house visiting as is proposed. Each minister would naturally first take those persons who are called his parishioners; then the families not connected in any way with any religious society could be divided among the ministers. After the census has been made it is proposed to call a meeting of the clergymen who have been engaged in the work, and from the individual reports to make out a general statement from which the further work of direct religious instruction may be intelligently planned. This attempt to arrest the decay of going to meeting in Massachusetts will be watched with deep interest. If it works well it will be imitated in other States. It is certainly well planned.

## FASHION NOTES.

Good and Bad Points of Mohair. Mohair has sprung into sudden popularity. It lends itself to the present style of skirt charmingly, and if one can forget that it recalls the long despised alpaca, and overlook the fact that the material is singularly unbecomingly and reminiscent of horsehair sofas, etc., then one may remember that it "sheds dust" and keeps fresh remarkably, besides being inexpensive. It is being made with the same care and elaboration bestowed upon silk, hosiery and fine dress goods. In black the material can hardly look better than "servicable," and how women do dislike a dress to look deliberately servicable and nothing else!



But in the cream colors and in white nothing could be crisper, fresher and prettier, and a white mohair skirt may be worn with any sort of delicate bodice. It is much seen, too, in tailor-made outing dresses. A particularly novel garniture is depicted in this illustration, and should be of especial interest since these are days when a new trick of trimming is enough to win success for a whole costume. It consists of a series of loops commencing at the shoulders of green satin ribbon, ends hanging to the skirt's hem at the right side. The same ribbon serves for collar, belt and plain up and down straps at the back of the bodice. The main fabric is a green silk, and the cuffs, vest and band on skirt are of cream colored coarse net.

Plaid gingham petticoats are in high favor. One cannot have too many of them and they cannot be too bright. Since gingham comes in all the plaids seen in silk, the case is taken with folk not too proud to want to pose as wearing silk. Gingham has its advantages. It looks every bit as picturesque as the silk, it washes and the laundered crispness is after all nicer about a petticoat than even the crinkle of the best silk.

## GREEN.

Nature has embarked in the "green goods" business again.—Chicago Dispatch. "Father," said the boy, "what is insolvent?" "Insolvent," was the reply, "is merely a long word used to describe

a short condition."—Household Words. "There's no comfort," said the philosopher, when his wages were reduced; "when I'm laid up sick, now, I shan't lose so much money!"—Boston Transcript.

"Did you look at that bill I left yesterday, sir?" said a collector to a member of congress. "Yes," was the reply; "it has passed first reading!"—Town Topics.

At the Theater.—Aunt Maria!—I declare, but isn't it too bad? The bill says this is a spectacular play, and here we have everyone of us left our spectacles at home!—Boston Transcript.

Landlord Logic.—Prospective Tenant—I like the top floor best. Why doesn't the fire escape go lower than the third floor? Agent.—It isn't needed. The first three floors are empty.—Harper's Bazar.

The giving of the bride by her father is not a very important part of the marriage ceremony, but the giving away of some maidens by their little ruckers has prevented many marriages. New London Telegraph.

"It's strange how England hates to let go of anything," said the man who worries. "Yes," replied the man of violent prejudices; "the only thing that country seems willing to drop is the letter h."—Washington Star.

Mary Jane—Why does the man in the middle of the diamond stand and hold the ball so long and make faces at the man with the bat? Abner—Can't you see? Wants to make him so mad he can't hit it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I think I have it now," said the inventor. "What is it?" "A slot machine. You drop a nickel in, and the machine gives you a receipt for it, and gives a penny to the missionary cause. That is more liberal than usual, isn't it?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Jane—Henry, what would you do if you should go to the postoffice, buy a stamp, ask the man to stick it on for you, and he refuse? Henry (who is very serious)—What would I do? Stick it on myself. Jane—I should stick it on the letter.—Tit-Bits.

"Papa, what did you pay for this horse?" "He cost me \$500, Johnny." "And don't he never have anything to sleep on but straw?" "No. What is wrong about that?" "It ain't good enough. If he was mine I'd buy a folding bed for him."—Chicago Tribune.

"Mrs. Meekins' husband is a terribly shiftless man," said one of the members of the Society of Emancipated Women. "How do you know?" "His wife has gone around for days with a button off her vest and her suspender fastened by a hairpin."—Washington Star.

Mr. Billus—Mary, how does it happen that Fanny isn't going to church with you this morning? Mrs. Billus—You know as well as I do, John, that when Beatie and Kate and I go to church somebody has got to stay at home. There isn't room for four pairs of sleeves in our pew.—Chicago Tribune.

Sometimes in the Way.—Who's this man who has grown so rich in your ward?" "Oh, that's Skayte, an ignorant sort of fellow."

"And the man who's bankrupt?"

"That's Mazales, the eminent authority on financing."—Chicago Record.

He lay in a hospital ward.

Both of his legs were off.

Besides, he had consumption.

And was struggling with a cough.

A lady offered him a tract.

He took it with a grin.

For he saw the tract was headed,

"Dancing Is a Sin."

—New York Press.

May Cover Many Similar Cases.—

"Here is one faulty passage in your story," said the editor. "Hal! villain! I have found you out, have I?" he hissed. "Now how could he 'hiss' those words?"

"He might have had a hatlip, sir," replied the gifted young author, rising to the emergency.—Chicago Tribune.

## Growth of Diamond Cutting in America.

(From Harper's Weekly.) The original American diamond cutters were imported by Henry D. Morse of Boston, now dead. Before he established his shop for the cutting of diamonds commercially, Mr. Morse had made some experiments in diamond-cutting with rough stones brought to this country in 1851 by B. S. Pray, of Boston. Mr. Morse and Mr. Pray became associates in the business of diamond cutting, and they brought from Holland a number of workmen whom they employed in their shop. These men kept secret the process of cutting and polishing the diamond as they had learned it in Holland, for at that time diamond cutting was a secret trade even in Amsterdam. Mr. Morse, however, kept his eyes open, and presently learned the secrets of the trade. He then established in secret an auxiliary shop in the suburbs of Boston, where he taught some young men how to cut diamonds. Presently the Dutch workmen, believing their work was indispensable to their employers, made exorbitant demands on them. Mr. Morse then turned them off and put his young Americans to work. From that time diamond cutting became subject to competition, with the best possible results to trade. The Dutch work had degenerated through carelessness, and it was not long before American diamond cutting took the first place. Many cut stones brought to this market were recut and improved, and the diamond cutters of Boston were recognized all over the world as the head

of their trade. In 1870 a diamond cutting shop was opened in New York city, and from that time there was a gradual increase in the business.

But the margin which protected the diamond industry in this country was not sufficient to offset the advantage which the foreign diamond cutter had in being in the great markets of the world for rough diamonds—London and Amsterdam—to take advantage of every little change in the market price. Diamonds are handled on a rather small margin of profit, and the fluctuations of the market for gems is watched as keenly as the fluctuations in the market for wheat or flour.

## Pique and Ducks Suits.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

In thicker cottons, pique is the favorite in white and colors alike, the tan colors being made up in tailor fashion, with a short blazer and skirt to wear with white shirt-waists. Extremely plain white pique suits, entirely without trimming, and made in tailor fashion, are considered good style, and there have merely a row of open-pattered insertion let in the large square collar, and perhaps around the blazer. Others have a round waist with blouse front, box-pleated in front and back. The trimming is a sailor collar of pale blue pique and a white stock with Paquin points of blue. Large puffed sleeves of white pique have the close lower part of blue. The skirt, nearly six yards wide in six gored breadths, has no lining, and is trimmed with a broad bias band of pale blue, the belt also being of the blue pique. A short blazer of white pique has three large pearl buttons placed on a box-pleat beside the front breadth of the skirt. A large square collar is on the blazer.

Fancy duck suits in white and dark blue are made with a short jacket of Eton length, or else a blazer that extends six or eight inches below the waist-line. There is no lining in the jacket or in the gored skirt, which is about four yards and a half wide.

## As to Cheese.

We shall have right through warm weather a majority of the kinds that are usually to be had hereabouts in winter only.

Among them we mention:

Neufchatel

Brie

Cream

Roquefort

Canadian.

Edw. E. HALL &amp; Son,

770 Chapel St.

## Dack Trowers

\$1.50.

These garments are made in our factory of Shrunken cloth; the seams are Felled and doubly sewn and are

GUARANTEED

NOT TO RIP OR FRAY

In the laundrying. They are offered at this price as a

LEADER, and are our Best Grade.

CHASE &amp; CO.

SHIRTMAKERS,

New Haven House Building.

## WE INSIST

On it that we sell better Furniture, Carpets and General House-furnishings, for less money than elsewhere.

Don't you want to prove it? Mattings is a strong attraction now.

You may pay in easy installments, if you wish, or for cash.

P. J. KELLY &amp; CO.

Grand Ave., Church St.

## WOMEN AND WATERLOO.

What One Woman Remembered of the World Famous Battle.

"In my early days I knew a lady who happened to be in Brussels that memorable June," says Mrs. Newton Crossland. "She was then newly married and only twenty-three years of age. So little certain of victory did the English on the spot feel, that her husband insisted upon her dressing as a Norman peasant, thinking such a costume would be a protection."

"Vividly have I heard her describe the partings she witnessed at the door of the hotel where she was staying, and the despair of wives who were left behind—wives soon to be widows."

"Very graphically, too, did she describe the next day's events, when women—many of whom, too agitated to change their attire, were still elegantly dressed—made their way somehow on the field of battle, returning in the army wagons, supporting the heads of the wounded on their knees, bathing their brows and binding up their wounds, while a steady rain poured down on the faces begrimed by powder, which yet allowed their pallor to be seen."

"I once met at a dinner party the widow of an officer—I forget the name—who fought at Waterloo, and the lady narrated her experience of the 'after-battle' scene. For some reason she had to cross the field of Waterloo, which was still strewn with the dead, and for this purpose she was blindfolded and put on horseback, the steed being led by a trooper."

"She held a handkerchief to her nose—steeped, I think she said, with vinegar—and not until she had reached an acclivity nearly a mile from the scene of carnage was the bandage removed from her eyes. Then she looked back. The field of Waterloo appeared like a sea of combatants, for the bodies were all stripped of clothing, and shone white in the sunshine like stone. The camp-following ghouls had done their work effectively."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Dainty white and colored Lawn Waists

And Dressing Sacques in very pretty designs. Sizes from 32 to 44, from 75c.

Men's Select Furnishings at least cost.

White Duck Pants,

Neglige Shirts, Serge Coats, Single and Double Breasted Summer weight Underwear.

Fine Merino, all wool Balbriggan, 25c up.

Sole agents for the celebrated Stuttgarter Health Summer weight Underwear.

F. M. Brown &amp; Co.

COMMITTEE ON SEWERS. THE Committee on Sewers will meet in room No. 18, City Hall, on Tuesday, May 28th, 1895, at 8 p. m., at which time the following matters will be considered: Petition of William F. Northrop et al. for a sewer in Sherman street, between Whalley avenue and Elm street.

Petition of Mrs. J. Schell et al. for a sewer in West street, between Congress avenue and Columbus avenue.

Petition of John Street et al. for a sewer in John street, between Grant street and the railroad.

Remonstrance of C. U. Neuman et al. against a sewer in Grant street, between Kimberly avenue and N. Y. N. H. &amp; H. R. R. Co.'s tracks.

Petition of J. F. Malloy et al. for a sewer in Grant street, between Kimberly avenue and railroad.

All persons interested in any of the foregoing are hereby notified to appear and be heard thereon without further notice.

Per order, AUGUST D. SANBORN, Chairman.

EDWARD A. STRETT, Assistant City Clerk.

## SECOND-HAND PIANOS

We are offering UPRIGHT and SQUARE PIANOS having been slightly used, at very low prices.

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THE

M. STEINERT &amp; SONS CO.

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For \$3.00 in Money

You Get From \$4 to \$6 in Quality

W. L. Douglas Shoes

MAKE THIS CLAIM.

Examine for yourself the correctness of our statement. You can see a line at any of our stores.

We can give you any style, size or width you like.

CAN FIT ANY FOOT.

91 CHURCH STREET.

5/8 BAKER-BLANKE

Longest wearing horse blanket made. Have worn 10 years. Highest testimonial to this effect. Also both with and without spanglers. Look for Horse stamped label. Wm. A. Baker &amp; Sons, Philad.

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